THURSDAY, *August* 13, 1767. [NUMB. 66.]

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but Influenced by NONE.

Bite of a Dog

JULY [illegible]

Copy of a Letter from a Phyſi[illegible] his Brother in the Country

BITE of [illegible]

A GR[illegible] wh[illegible] co[illegible] fo[illegible] leiſ[illegible] known to give you ſome account of a [illegible], not more dreadful in its effects, than difficult in its Cure. I mean *the bite of a mad dog.*

I flatter myſelf that ſome directions concerning the treatment of this horrible malady, will be at preſent more acceptable, as the ſeaſon is now faſt approaching, in which it is moſt to be apprehended.

The diſeaſe conſequent on the bite of a mad dog being extremely fatal, it is therefore of the utmoſt importance that we ſhould know when a dog is beginning to be mad; that by deſtroying him in time, all the future lamentable conſequences may be avoided.

When a Dog, then, is about to go mad, he becomes remarkably dull and ſad, lurks in ſome dark or hidden place, as if to avoid the light, and the ſociety of other animals; he will not bark, but growl and ſnap at any ſtranger, for his maſter he yet knows, and will fawn upon him, his ears and tail hang down with a drowſy ſorrowful look, he walks as if he were half aſleep, and will neither eat nor drink.

This is the infancy of the diſeaſe, during which a bite, though dangerous, is not fatal. As ſoon therefore as theſe ſymptoms appear, the dog ſhould be killed. If this be neglected, he begins ſoon to [illegible] to loll out his tongue, [illegible] ſly at any one, even his Maſter, whom he no longer knows, and begins to run forward, ſometimes ſlowly, ſometimes violently, and, in general, in a winding direction, ſnapping furiouſly at any animal he meets; his eyes are dejected, muddy and watery, his tongue, which hangs down, full of ſlaver, is of a lucid leaden colour, he ſoon becomes lean, and fainting with fatigue, falls down, where he continues to rage and ſnap furiouſly at whatever approaches him, till death puts an end to his miſery; which generally happens within thirty hours after he is taken.

In this laſt ſtage, his bite is almoſt certainly fatal, and the more ſpeedily ſo, the nearer he approaches his end. It is obſerved by one writer on this ſubject, that all other dogs fly, as it were by inſtinct, from him that is mad; and this he lays down as an infallible teſt of madneſs. In the works of the Royal Academy of Sciences in *France*, we have this experiment to determine whether a dog be mad, rub a bit of meat in his ſlaver, or upon his mouth, and throw it to another dog; if the former be mad, the other will run from the meat, when he ſmells it, and howl; if not, he will eat it as uſual.

Before I proceed to lay down that method of treatment which bids faireſt to relieve thoſe, who have been unhappily bitten, let me caution you againſt the poiſonous ſubtilty of the ſaliva or ſlaver of a dog that is mad. That this ſaliva received, at the ſlighteſt wound imaginable, will produce all the common fatal ſymptoms, is unqueſtionable; and there are beſides many caſes recorded to prove, that even when applied to any part of the body, or taken in with the breath, [illegible] when dried upon any thing, it is in the ſame manner fatal. The learned *Sauvage*, profeſſor at *Montpelier*, has recited, in a treatiſe on this ſubject, many inſtances of the ſaliva's operating thro' the entire ſkin. *Palmarius*, another author of learning, relates that a man who was mad, a little before his death, kiſſed his children, in conſequence of which they were all ſeized, in ſeven days time, and died. Similar to this is what we find in *Schenkius*, that a nobleman, who out of fondneſs kiſſed his mad puppy before it was killed, ſoon puniſhed by the ſame diſeaſe. *Aurelian*, an antient writer, tells us that a woman who happened to put a thread in her mouth, with which ſhe had been ſewing a cloak, that had been torn by a mad dog, became ſoon after mad. This we have corroborated by a ſimilar inſtance related in *Hildanus*, a [illegible] of credit. Some of the antient writers aſſert, that the breath of a mad animal is infectious; and this will appear probable enough, when we conſider that the breath as it paſſes, muſt take up and carry with it ſome of the [illegible]. Thus we read of a youth, who died mad of a wound in his finger with a ſword that had killed a mad dog ſome [illegible] before; but had not cleaned; of a dog, who went mad from [illegible] blood of a man in that ſtate; of a mad [illegible] infected a boy from juſt razing his ſkin [illegible] claws; and of a man, who having been [illegible] a mad wolf, cohabited with his wife, in conſequence of which ſhe was ſoon after ſeized with [illegible] ſymptoms of madneſs. I remember however, that while I was ſtudying phyſic, a girl who had died from the bite of a mad dog, was diſſected, and the intrepid operator, the preſent celebrated Dr. MORGAN, of *Philadelphia;* ſuffered no injury. Yet I wou'd not mean by this to prevent the utmoſt caution in ſhunning a mad animal, or any thing that had touched him; for ſurely where the poſſible conſequences are ſo dreadful, no precaution in ſhunning them can be ſuperfluous.

The time within which a bite will produce its fatal effects is uncertain, depending much upon the ſtate in which the dog was when he gave the wound; it will therefore be ſufficient to inform you, that in general it takes effect in 40 days.

The firſt ſymptom is a pain in the part that was bitten, however perfectly it may have been healed, from which part the pain is communicated over the whole body; a ſenſe of heavineſs and wearineſs ſucceeds, then unquiet diſturbed reſt, with ſtartings, frequent ſighing, great dejection of ſpirits, and a deſire of ſolitude; the diſeaſe now increaſes with a feeling of conſtriction about the breaſt, laborious and ſobbing reſpiration, total loſs of appetite, and averſion to the ſight of water (termed Hydrophobia) of any other fluid, and even of glaſs, and every thing with a poliſhed ſubſtance reſembling water. If they touch any water with the lips or tongue, they fall into horrible convulſions, with the moſt dreadful horror and anxiety. They now become furious, wake perpetually, and ſometimes have green thick bilious vomitings; they can however ſwallow any thing that is fluid. Theſe ſymptoms continue to be exaſperated, the mouth ſtands open, the tongue is rough and thruſt out, the voice is hoarſe, with all the appearances of violent thirſt. The convulſions at the ſight or touch of water amount now to abſolute fury, the mouth foams with continual convulſive attempts to ſpit upon and bite any one preſent, mean time they are conſtantly agitated with furious geſtures. At length, the pulſe and breathing begin to fail, a cold ſweat comes on, and with a convulſion, puts an end to this direful cataſtrophe. Generally ſpeaking the perſon dies in four days after he is taken, and what is horrible above all name or horror, he is during the whole time almoſt perfectly ſenſible; conſcious of his own deplorable ſituation, and apparently of the danger attending thoſe who are preſent, ſince his attempts to bite are made with evident reluctance. I remember the girl I mentioned above, would deſiſt from offering to bite, by the threatenings of the nurſes of the hoſpital, of whom ſhe ſtood in awe.

Can we, my brother, take too many precautions to avoid a diſeaſe ſo replete with miſery and horror?

I ſhall now proceed to give you the moſt approved method of preventing the diſeaſe after the bite; and for relieving it when already commenced. The part bitten, ſhould be cut out as ſoon as poſſible, and the wound converted into a running ſore, by the application of a little bliſtering plaiſter, or any other ſtimulating ſubſtance; and it will be a prudent meaſure to keep it running a conſiderable time, for we have an inſtance in the philoſophical tranſactions of a boy, who had a large wound made in the place that was bitten, and kept running for three weeks; when it was healed up, and in two days he was ſeized as uſual and died. In the mean time warm bathing twice a week will promote the evacuation of the poiſonous matter; and it will be proper to join a ſober temperate regimen. Concerning the cold bath, a remedy much eſteemed in antient practice, there are ſuch teſtimonies againſt it, as render its efficacy *in preventing the diſeaſe* extremely dubious. Great faith is repoſed by one author in dreſſing the ſore with mercurial ointment; and as he gives a remarkable inſtance of its ſucceſs, it would not be improper to imitate his practice.

If the ſymptoms have already come on, let the patient, ſhould he be plethoric (that is full of blood) loſe a pretty large quantity of blood as ſoon as poſſible, then let an emetic be adminiſtered, and ſome hours after its operation, let him be plunged in cold water, and kept under till he is forced to ſwallow; * then let him be well rubbed, put between blankets, and take the following medicine. Take [illegible] of the lump each [illegible], cinnabar 30 grains, opium 2 grains, mix them into a bolus with honey; after having taken this, let him be covered up to ſweat, and if he neither ſleeps nor ſweats within four hours, let the doſe be repeated, and continued until the ſymptoms are removed. This medicine is in imitation of the famous Tonquin remedy, of the efficacy of which there are many proofs, and I have myſelf known an inſtance in which it proved ſucceſsful, when united with opium, after the hydrophobia or averſion to water had appeared. The urgency of the caſe requires the exhibition even of theſe powerful medicines, in large doſes; I knew a patient in this diſeaſe, not more than 12 years of age, who took 12 grains of opium, in ſomewhat leſs than 20 hours, without procuring ſleep.

I have thus given you the beſt account in my power of this diſeaſe, and its remedies. Should it be of any utility to you, my b--r, it will give me great happineſs; and if you think it worthy of being communicated to your friends, the more good it is likely to produce, the more will my ſatisfaction be increaſed.

ADIEU.

* *This muſt be done cautiouſly, with the face up; that the perſon be not inadvertently drowned.*

CHEMNITZ, *in* HUNGARY, *April* 3.

SOME huntſmen from Frauenmark, in the province of Horenſer, who were out a bear hunting, being in purſuit of a very large one, he buried himſelf very deep [illegible] in order to unkennel him, there were found in the ſnow, marks of human footſteps: Upon following theſe they found, to their great aſtoniſhment, a wild woman, about 16 or 18 years old, quite naked, clumſy, ſtrong, and black. She was taken up by main ſtrength, and, to her, with great reluctance, ſhe looking on every one with much indignation and reſentment. She is put into an hoſpital, is cloathed, and taken care of. She will eat nothing but raw fleſh, and wild roots. No perſon has heard her ſpeak, and it is thought ſhe is dumb.

LONDON, *May* 18.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, *April* 20.

"A FRENCH gentleman, in the ſervice of Spain, in quality of Captain to a regiment of foot, which was ſtationed at Paraguay, happening to be in a houſe of the Jeſuits on that continent, two manuſcripts fell into his hands, conſiſting, it is ſaid, of inſtructions from the general of the ſociety to the miſſionaries in India. The officer perceiving that theſe inſtructions contained atrocious things, as well againſt the King of Spain, as againſt the Pope, he took and clapped them up carefully in his pocket-book. The ſuperior of the Jeſuits finding the manuſcript miſſing, ſuſpected the officer of having taken them, and employed prayers, promiſes, and threats to prevail on him to reſtore them; but the officer having denied ſeeing them, the Jeſuits had recourſe to the authority of Mr. Savallos, commandant-general of Paraguay, who being devoted to the Jeſuits, cauſed the French officer to be condemned by a council of war, under pretence of diſobedience, to loſe his employ, and to remain eight years in confinement at Ceuta. After this ſentence, the officer having found means to inform his family in France of his condition, they ſolicited the Spaniſh miniſtry in his favour, and obtained an order for his being brought to Madrid. At his arrival he delivered up the two manuſcripts in queſtion to the Count d'Aranda, with whom he had ſeveral conferences. As to Mr. de Savallos, he is recalled, and diſgraced."

Extract of a letter from Paris, *April* 27.

"The pragmatick ſanction of the King of Spain againſt the Jeſuits in his ſtate, is publickly ſold by the hawkers here and in Spain.

"In 1598, theſe fathers were baniſhed from France, for being concerned in the aſſaſſination of King Henry IV. They were driven from England by Queen Elizabeth in 1602; from the republic of Venice in 1605; from Poland in 1607; from Bohemia, Sileſia, Moravia, and Hungary, in 1619, where, however, they are again re-eſtabliſhed.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber are deſired to pay their reſpective Debts to Mr. *James Ingram*, who alone is authorized to diſcharge them; and thoſe who owe upon open Accounts are deſired either to pay or give Bonds directly, otherwiſe Suits will be commenced againſt ſuch as fail to comply with this reaſonable Demand.
GEORGE MUTER.
Portſmouth, Auguſt 11, 1767.

They were expelled from Portugal and France, and now juſt baniſhed for ever from the monarchy of Spain.

On Saturday night ſome diſpatches were ſent away for Sir Henry Moore, Bart. Governor of New-York, ſaid to be relative to the late reſolutions of an auguſt aſſembly.

A late important reſolution, we are aſſured, was carried by 180 to 98.

Extract of a letter from the Eccleſiaſtic-State,
April 18.

"The Pope has addreſſed a brief to the King of Spain, to engage him to relent in favour of the Jeſuits; and, at all events, declaring that he will not receive them.

Extract of a letter from Florence *April* 18.

"We are juſt now informed by a letter from Rome, that after a deliberation on the ſubject of what has happened to the Jeſuits in Spain, it was reſolved not to receive in the Pope's territories any other of thoſe religious than ſuch as are Italians by birth; and that orders to that purpoſe had been diſpatched to the governors of all the ports in the Eccleſiaſtic-State. We are not a little ſurprized at this news, ſince thoſe fathers are each of them to enjoy a life-annuity, and of courſe need not become burthenſome to the ſtate where they reſide. There are thouſands of conjectures made here on the occaſion of this cataſtrophe of the Jeſuits. We always thought that Spain was the laſt country where they were likely to ſuffer ſuch a diſgrace. The ſociety had its birth there, and Don Ignatius de Loyola, its founder, was a natural born ſubject of that kingdom."

The general court of the Eaſt-India company, which met on Monday at Merchant-Taylors-hall, did not break up till five yeſterday morning. The papers and letters received from abroad were read, and the general ſtate of the company's affairs was laid before them; after which a motion was made for offering the government 400,000l. per annum for three years, or half their profits in trade for that time, which ever they ſhall prefer; which was agreed to; then a motion was made for petitioning to be heard by council againſt the bill depending for regulating the dividends, and a great debate aroſe thereupon; at length a ballot for the queſtion was propoſed. Fifty gentlemen proteſted againſt that motion; but, notwithſtanding, the ballot began at ten on Monday night, and was declared at four yeſterday morning, in favour of the petition.

Advice is received in town, that the whole 27 convents of St. Maur, in France, who had adopted ſome principles of the Jeſuits, and were diſcovered therein, have had abſolute orders for removal within 48 hours, upon pain of impriſonment.

According to letters from Algiers, the dey and regency have been thrown into the greateſt conſternation, on advice being received, that the city was preparing to be inveſted by ſea and land by the Spaniards.

Saturday arrived in town from Edinburgh, the Hon. Mr. Douglaſs. The great cauſe between him and the Hamilton family, as to the ſucceſſion to the late Duke of Douglaſs's eſtate, is to be determined by the court of ſeſſion in the month of June next.

We hear that a public ſpirited gentleman intends to make the following propoſal to thoſe in power:---"That proper perſons ſhall be ſent into all parts of England and Wales, at a ſeaſonable time of the year, in order to tranſmit to the Lords of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy council, the number of acres of land in each diſtrict that are reſpectively ſown with grain, diſtinguiſhing what ſort of grain each acre is ſown with, and the ſtate and condition the corn then appears in: As alſo the number of acres ſet apart for paſturage, and ſome account of waſtes, together with the ſtate and condition of the cattle in general."---The utility of accurate and exact reports of this ſort, is very obvious, for from thence a judgment might be formed, whether it would be proper to ſuffer either imports or exports of corn for the remainder of the year, let the price be what it would, by which means the the preſent evils might be prevented for the time to come.

Letters from Paris bring an account, that a fire broke out on the 17th ult. in the village of Nenvy-ſur-Barranjon, in the dioceſe and generality of Bourges, which in three hours time reduced to aſhes 42 houſes, out of 47, of which the village was compoſed. The church and parſonage-houſe were likewiſe burnt down, and the bells melted; and the poor inhabitants are reduced to the utmoſt miſery.

Some paſſengers arrived in the Aſia ſay, that the Falmouth Eaſt Indiaman was ſome little time paſt loſt on the Mauritius.

We hear the journals kept on board the Prince Frederick tranſport, from South America, were put on ſhore at Portſmouth, for the inſpection of the admiralty board.

A premium is now given by the goldſmiths of this city on gold coin, bullion from Portugal being at preſent in great demand.

They write from Edinburgh, that bets to the amount of 100,000l. are depending on the Douglaſs cauſe.

CHARLESTOWN *(South-Carolina) June* 30.

Letters from Penſacola make mention of a reinforcement of Spaniſh troops being arrived at New-Orleans; part of which, with a convoy of proviſions, and ſome preſents for the Indians, was gone up the Miſſiſippi, to take poſſeſſion of the territories on the weſtern ſide of the river, ceded to Spain.

The ſame letters add, that the French government ſtill continues at New-Orleans.

Extract of a letter from New-Providence, *dated* June 25, 1767.

"By a veſſel in three days from Porto Prince, in Cuba, we are aſſured, that all the Jeſuits in that iſland had been ſeized a few days before ſhe ſailed, together with their papers and effects, to a very conſiderable amount, and carried to Havanna, in order to be ſent from thence to Old Spain: They had not the leaſt notice or apprehenſion of this extraordinary revolution till they ſaw themſelves ſurrounded in their convents, &c. by a number of ſoldiers, and their perſons and properties conveyed, under guard, to the principal port in the iſland. This is all the news we have of any importance."

July 14. From North-Carolina we are informed, that Governor Tyron, with the commiſſioners appointed for that purpoſe, joined by the chiefs of the Cherokee nation, on the 4th of June, began to run out the boundary line between North-Carolina and the Cherokee Hunting-Grounds, at the Corner Tree on Reedy river, where the line behind the province terminates. The ſurveyors went a north courſe 53 miles, marking as they went in[illegible] mountains; and on the 13th of June, they [illegible] ſeveral trees on the top of Mount Tryon [illegible] head waters of White Oak and Pacolet [illegible] ning into Green and Broad rivers; but [illegible] ſtacles having impeded a further ſurve[illegible] agreed by the whole, that the boundary [illegible] a direct line from the ſaid marked trees to C[illegible] mines in Virginia; which being ſettled a[illegible] upon, proper inſtruments were drawn up, a[illegible] by the parties preſent, to be tranſmitted to [illegible] Ma-jeſty.---The Indians were ſo highly pleaſed with his Honour's condeſcenſion to their ſeveral requiſitions, that they co[illegible]plimented him with the war name of the *Great Wolf of North-Carolina.*

Extract of a letter from Penſacola, *June* 13.

"Our aſſembly is diſſolved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and new writs of election are about to be iſſued: Diſputes run high, ſo that the whole province ſeems to be in confuſion.—

"Other letters from the ſame place mention, that 5 traders had been lately found murdered on the Cherokee river, by (as the Cherokees ſay) ſome of the northern tribes who have ſtrolled thus far ſouth. The Creeks, by burning a Choctaw headman alive, whom they lately made priſoner, has kindled up afreſh the fury of that nation, which had almoſt ſubſided."

Friday laſt arrived here, his Majeſty's ſhip Cygnet, Philip Durell, Eſq; commander, from Weſt-Florida; who, on his paſſage, touched at the Havanna, where the Dons complimented him with a twenty-four pounder from the Moro, which went through his larboard quarter, about 6 inches above water: Such treatment not reliſhing well with a free Britiſh ſubject, the Captain ſent a letter to the Governor, complaining of the inſult offered the Britiſh flag; and received for anſwer, that it was his catholic Majeſty's orders that no Britiſh ſhip ſhould enter that port. A few days after, the Adventure frigate, Captain Fitzherbert, with diſpatches from Admiral Parry, for the Spaniſh Governor, came too off the harbour; and after delivering his letters, received the uſual ſcurrilous language of Engliſh B-----r, &c.

BOSTON, *July* 20.

A letter from London of a late date ſays, "His Majeſty, whoſe attention to learning and the ſciences, ever ſince his auſpicious reign, has been conſpicuous to the whole world, is now making the moſt valuable library in Europe, or perhaps in the world; having agents in all parts to collect books for this truly royal purpoſe, and ſome of the moſt learned men in Great-Britain are now employed in putting them in the proper order."

NEW-YORK, *July* 23.

Captain Braſs of this port, who has been miſſing for 6 months paſt, is arrived at New-Orleans, after being 5 months at ſea.

Captain William Moore, of the brig Africa, who arrived here on Sunday laſt from New-Orleans, brought with him one George Cahoon, a lad of about 15 or 16 years old, who ſays that he was (with the whole family) taken about ten years ago, from Cumberland County, in Virginia, by the French Iroquois Indians, that his father's name was alſo George Cahoon, and that three of his brothers, and three of his ſiſters, were ſtill with the Indians when he was purchaſed by a French officer, and carried to the Miſſiſippi; the ſaid lad is now by choice going to Trois Riviere in Canada, attending on two young gentlemen, ſons of the Surveyor General of New-Orleans.

Tueſday laſt arrived here Captain Cotton, from Iſaquibo, but laſt in 15 days from St. Euſtatia. The day he ſailed from thence, the brig Helena, Captain Harriot, arrived at Statia, from this port, in her way to Coracoa, and had brought in with him Dr. Vanzolingen, late owner, and Captain Livingſton, maſter of a ſloop, from this port, bound for the Weſt-Indies, together with all his men, whom Captain Harriot took off the wreck at ſea, ſix days after he ſailed from this port:---By ſeveral letters from them, we have the following melancholy account of their diſaſter: That on the 16th of June, four days after they left the land, the ſloop ſprung a leak, and, notwithſtanding all their endeavours, ſhe ſoon filled: They had but a few feet of the quarter-deck above water; but the veſſel happily did not ſink under them: The next day ſeveral planks of the main-deck blew up, and a pretty high ſea running, they were expoſed to the utmoſt diſtreſs; they could not make any ſail at all, but were left to the mercy of the waves: After continuing in this deplorable condition above four days, Captain Harriot happily appeared, and took them up: They ſaved nothing but the wet cloaths on their backs, and as the veſſel began to fall to pieces juſt as they were diſcovered. It is thought, had not the kind providence of God ſo ſeaſonably interpoſed, that in a few hours more they would all have periſhed.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, *dated* June 21, 1767.

"Monſieur de Ulloa continues at the Bellics; the Spaniards are building a fort oppoſite the old one on the right hand as you enter the river, another within gun ſhot of Fort-Bute, another below the Natches, on the weſt ſide of the river, and a fourth near Fort Chartres, Ilinois. Brigadier Haldiman is daily expected here on his way to the Natches: We hear the Lieutenant-Governor has occaſioned a general diſſatisfaction among the inhabitants of Penſacola."

The repo[illegible] we had on Wedneſday laſt of the ar[illegible] parliament for the legiſlative an[illegible]ince to ceaſe until the billeting [illegible] we can aſſure the public, is [illegible]ch act was brought here

[illegible]re now embark[illegible]ed [illegible]or England; and [illegible]They have been [illegible]nd the 17th car[illegible]ut of 750, that

Captain Elder i[illegible] Coracoa, informs us, that proviſions of all [illegible] are ſo prodigious plenty in all the Weſt-India iſlands, there is no market for any thing from the northward; and that notwithſtanding the Spaniards at Laguira are in a ſtarving condition, they would not admit a Frenchman into their port with a ſupply of any thing.

Saturday arrived here a tranſport from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 30.

To Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

GENTLEMEN,

As a juſt tribute, due to the worthy officers, and brave men, of the Royal Highland Regiment, pleaſe to give the following a place in your next paper, to teſtify the grateful ſenſe the people of this province retain of their ſervices, and the ſenſe they have of their behaviour while in this city; in doing which, you will oblige

Your real friend,

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

LAST Sunday evening the Royal Highland Regiment embarked for Ireland, which Regiment, ſince its arrival in America, is diſtinguiſhable for having undergone moſt amazing fatigues; made long and frequent marches thro' an inhoſpitable country, bearing the moſt exceſſive heat, and ſevereſt cold, with alacrity and chearfulneſs; frequently encamping in the deep ſnows, ſuch as thoſe who inhabit the interior parts of this province but rarely ſee, and which thoſe only who inhabit the moſt northern parts of Europe, can have an idea of; continually expoſed in camp, and on their marches, to the alarms of the ſavage enemy, who as frequently flew from them ſucceſsleſs in their attempts; were preſent at almoſt every engagement during the late war in the Weſt-Indies and America; ſerved at Guadaloupe, Martinico, the Havannah, at Ticonderago, at the reduction of Fort Du Queſne, at the reduction of Canada. They have the ſincere thanks of the freemen of this province, for that ſtill further diſtinguiſhing mark of their reſolution and bravery, by which, under the conduct of Col. Bouquet, aſſiſted with a ſmall number of the Royal Americans, this, and the neighbouring provinces, are now at eaſe, and have the bleſſings of peace ſecured to them, from any further interruption from the ſavage enemy; and that though they were much inferior in numbers, and had an additional diſadvantage, a large convoy to protect, they defeated an enemy, whom, ſucceſsful, would have deſolated the whole frontier, and, inſtead of the diſtreſs, which would have been conſequently felt in the interior parts of the province, have reſtored a beneficial and advantageous commerce. Beſides our thanks for having thus ſecured our peace, they receive our thanks for that decorum in behaviour, which they kept up during their ſtay in the barracks of this city, giving an example, that the moſt amiable behaviour in civil life, is not inconſiſtent with the character of the good ſoldier; and for their loyalty, fidelity and orderly behaviour, the inhabitants of this city wiſh them, the officers and men, health, happineſs, a ſafe and agreeable voyage.

Extract of a letter from London, *dated May* 21.

"Incloſed I ſend you a copy of the merchants report on the ſubject of paper money, obtained after many meetings, and delivered to the miniſtry: But there are ſtill great difficulties, the B--d of T--de being extremely averſe to the repeal of the act, and yet I hope we ſhall get over all, the Miniſtry being at length prevailed on to eſpouſe the meaſure, that the colonies may have ſomething to give on a requiſition from the crown, and that the duties may increaſe by the increaſe of [illegible]---But it is ſtrongly reported that the preſent Miniſtry will be ſoon changed; if ſo, all our labour will be rendered fruitleſs."